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Vests

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1892.—TEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLEVELAND AND GRAY

Will Be the Ticket Pitted Against
Harrison and Reid.

THE OPPOSING FORCES ALL MELT AWAY,

And All Rally Under the Cleve-
land Banner.

NOW THE TRUE DEMOCRATS MUST RALLY

To See That the Defeat of Republicanism Through-
out the Country Is Complete
and Overwhelming.

Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution.
Chicago, Ill., June 21.—The work of the
convention has practically been accom-
plished.

The endorsement by the convention of
what has already been done will end it.
Until yesterday afternoon the excitement
was intense, and every conceivable
combination was attempted. There were
tank movements, open charges and
maneuvers for position by the hundred.
The Cleveland forces have all the time
stood in solid phalanx on an elevation,
while the opposition with an army equally
strong maneuvered about the base. The
position, unlike the Cleveland forces,
had no general in charge, but was
led in command of a half dozen genera-
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Fighting for Position.
Each of these generals wanted credit
for the victory, and has played all the
time both against the Cleveland forces,
under the command of William E. Whiting,
and against each other. Each was
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and each of these would be too weak
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The Gorman Fiasco.
The Gorman command was finally
brought to be the strongest of the maneuvering
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its leading the charge, and while this
command believed, under their leadership,
the opposition would win the battle, they,
at the same time, realized that their
general would be slaughtered in the charge,
and the trophies of the war would go to
some other general following in the van.
This decision led to the elevation of the
white flag by the Gorman command, and
as officers marched up the hill under its
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The followers of the Maryland general
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remain outside disappointed and angry,
not willing to join, but hopeless of victory
with the generals remaining in command.

The New York Men.

The New York delegation realize that
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not to give up the fight until the last
bullet is cast, and Mr. Cleveland is nom-
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Then like the true democrats they are
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beg that the convention will stop its
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What Is the Matter with Henry?

Henry Watterson tonight denies the
report that he will vote for Cleveland. He
has given out an interview that he will
never vote for Mr. Cleveland as long as
there is another name before the conven-
tion.

The Georgia Delegation.

Nine of the Georgia delegation have
determined to vote against Cleveland as
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Yorkers say can carry the Empire State. They
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TO KNOCK GRAY OUT

As the Latest Scheme Under Way in Chicago.

GRAY GAVE IN TO CLEVELAND,

And Now Stevenson Is Likely to Get Gray's Plum.

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S STORY

Of the Proceedings of the Day, Furnished Exclusively to The Constitution Outside of New York.

Special Chicago Wire to The Constitution.

Chicago, Ill., June 21.—Five hundred men marched down Michigan avenue at 8 o'clock tonight, in the light of red fire and Roman candles.

They bore a score of transparencies beautifully lettered, "Cleveland and Gray."

It is hardly necessary to say that the former's nomination is more certain than ever.

Kentucky Flops Over.

Kentucky, which has been more obdurate than any of the so-called southern states, finally swung into line today, and will give Cleveland another solid vote. Watters improved the opportunity to advertise himself, regardless of the bitter talk in which he has indulged during the past few days, and with characteristic modesty, he announced that from this time forth he should serve as Whitney's right bower. McKenzie, however, will second Cleveland's nomination in behalf of Kentucky.

Stephens for Vice President.

They are still discussing candidates for the second place in Whitney's rooms to-night, but only two men are considered. One is Gray, the other is Stevenson, of this state, who was assistant postmaster-general under Cleveland, and was popular enough in years before to carry a Republican congressional district twice in succession. Illinois has decided to urge his nomination, and Palmer will present his name. Whitney remains true to Gray. He considers Indiana a more important battlefield than Illinois. Others, however, feel less certain that Gray would add strength to the Cleveland ticket. Dickins said tonight that the convention would probably adjourn after nominating Cleveland, and take a recess long enough to allow for full discussion and the most careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings.

No One Can Predict.

Nobody can predict, with any degree of certainty, the outcome of this struggle. One would naturally suppose that Whitney's suddenly acquired prestige would carry the state through, but the ex-secretary has taken great care from the beginning not to appear as a boss, and while frank and unreserved in his support of Gray, is peculiarly diligent in urging the adoption of his personal views. Stevenson's friends insist that they have a fair fighting chance at least. They attribute their confidence first to the undefinable distrust of Gray, which I noted last night, and second, to a pledge of the support from New York, Virginia and other anti-Cleveland delegations, which will gladly welcome any reasonable opportunity to make Gray regret the day on which he turned Indians over to Cleveland. But for this consideration the New Yorkers would naturally have supported Gray, but Croker thinks that if the ticket is to be Cleveland at the top, it may as well be Cleveland at the bottom, so there may be no question of responsibility in the event of either success or failure.

Plenty Time for Complication.

There will be no lack of time for complications and combinations. The convention today did only the ordinary preliminary work, and the first session tomorrow will hardly do more than complete it by adopting a platform, listening to committees, etc.

A second session, if held, should see the naming of candidates, but not necessarily a nomination. The number of orators who desire to second Abbott's speech for Cleveland, and possibly one or two others, will follow DeWitt's speech for Hill. Nevertheless, if speeches are reached, a majority of the convention will not be satisfied without a ballot.

The Silver Issue.

The committee on resolutions met to-night, and placed the important question of silver in the hands of a subcommittee of nine, which will report in the morning. It is probable that the Missouri plank will be adopted. This recommends the free coinage of silver when the ratios shall be so readjusted by international agreement as to make a silver dollar equal in value to a gold dollar. The work of office holders in renominating Harrison will also be denounced as a violation of the spirit of civil service reform.

The big wigwam is a dismal failure. It would not only be unsafe in a storm, such as sometimes sweeps across Lake Michigan, but it lacks both light and ventilation. A light smoke from the chimney would go to-day, and little streams of water would be their way through the ill-constructed roof, and made many honest citizens miserable.

THE NEW YORK WORLD.

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S CLAIM

That Cleveland Will Have 626 Votes on the First Ballot.

Chicago Telegram to The Constitution.

Chicago, June 21.—At 11:30 o'clock to-night, ex-Secretary Whitney stated that Cleveland was sure of 626 votes on the first ballot, a gain of twenty-five since yesterday.

Among other states represented in the gain are Arkansas and Kentucky.

CLEVELAND AND GRAY.

Continued From First Page

In this appropriate, he being an original Cleveland man which amounts to a great deal.

Watters explained that his refusal to serve on the committee had only, in an indirect way above explained, any relation to his disapproval of Cleveland's nomination.

Cleveland Is His Own Platform.

"If Cleveland is nominated no one will support the ticket more heartily than I shall," he continues. "I am his friend, not his enemy. I came here for peace not war. But I am not the man who ought to place Cleveland upon his own platform, and I cannot consent to do so. I prefer to place him on a platform which I have helped to lay down. As I said Cleveland is a platform to himself. Both his personality and his opinions are unscalable, and even if we desired to straddle the silver issue, he could not mount or ride our straddle with grace or safety."

Watters said that he had offered his services if they would pass a resolution instructing him to vote to embody Cleveland's great tariff message of 1881 in his famous and silver letter of 1891 in his platform, he would go upon the

members of the committee, was headed nearly a foot high with manuscript. Half in despair, the committee resigned to a subcommittee of nine the task of bringing order out of chaos. The subcommittee was made up as follows:

Jones, of Missouri; Vilas, of Wisconsin; Daniel, of Virginia; Thompson, of Connecticut; Russell, of Massachusetts; Patterson, of Colorado; Bayard, of Delaware; McPherson, of New Jersey, and Sewell, of Maine.

The subcommittee was instructed to report to the full committee at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A protracted sitting, beginning with the hearing of the world's fair delegation and followed by the advocates of the Nicaraguan canal was held under the chairmanship of Jones, of St. Louis. Jones succeeded Bayard as recording officer on the suggestion of Cockran.

It was said that Cleveland's ex-postmaster general, Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, had personally recommended that Jones be thus honored, and this, with the fact that the distinguished Mississian was known to have been a member of the platform committee had made the propriety of his selection doubly apparent.

Interest centered chiefly in what would be done to silver. Dickinson was active in this direction and intrusted to the Michigan representative on the committee a plank which would have favored the most liberal ideas that would be subscribed to by the supporters of Cleveland. It favored the bimetallic standard and opposed any discrimination in favor of either metal, or the placing of any burden upon either. The plank omitted any mention of free coinage, however, and the members of the committee had three separate planks, varying in their radical nature, of which they proposed to get into the platform the strongest the committee would stand.

One was a free coinage plank out and out. Of this the westerners had little hope. The other two were more conservatively worded than the other. They condemned the demonetization of silver and advocated a restoration of the metal to the place it once occupied.

St. Clair—not at all, sir, my venerable friend, but the democratic party are old enough to have a life-long democrat.

St. Clair—do not mean you, sir, but there are mugwumps in your section.

Briggs—do you mean to say that the Cleveland men are not democrats, and that the democratic party has got so large that it shall be fenced in and everybody insulted who proposes to come in and vote with the democratic party?

St. Clair—Not at all, sir, my venerable friend, but the democratic party are old enough to have a life-long democrat.

Coudert and the Syracuse delegation found vigorous and determined defenders in O'Brien and the New York delegation, others.

Mr. Coudert, having at last got a hearing, said he had not expected to hear his democratic supporters impugn his political fortunes, but had expected an advanced

Cockran interrupted with a disclaimer of impeaching Coudert's democracy.

Coudert said he was here for harmony. He had been here for a week, he said. He thought men talked mugwump when they did not know what they talked about. He had grown gray in the service and had never regretted it, he said. They were welcome to it.

He claimed that the Syracuse men represented 200,000 Democrats, and had come here with a desire to work for the party, and that the resolutions might be regarded, outside of New York, as evidence of dissension and imperil the democratic party. They had, therefore, voted unanimously with the other delegations in the adoption of their good faith. The resolutions had been passed by representatives of a large body of men whose democracy had never been impugned, and who always been men of faith. There was a humorous side to it, and that was the men when being called booted by those who had gone after the first ballot and off to the adjournment, and then come back to denounce him as a booter.

Resolutions were read, and Mr. Bonner of Colorado, with fight in his eye, made inquiry if the reason for the withdrawal was because it might create dissension in the party.

Mr. Coudert replied: "Partly," and then Mr. Donnelly stepped to the platform to point the anti-slappers by asking why they had instituted it, but was cut short by cries of "Sit down" on the part of the members of the committee. The chairman of the committee ruled that a contest was withdrawn, and there was nothing before the committee, thereby shutting off Donnelly, notwithstanding his protest that the summary method of preventing trouble. The committee then took up some district contests.

THE LAST RALLY

Of the Anti-Cleveland People in Chicago.

Chicago Telegram to The Constitution.

Chicago, June 21.—There is a strong indication tonight that the Cleveland leaders will endeavor to have W. A. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, selected as chairman of the national committee during the approaching campaign.

An interesting situation is developing in the Tammany delegation tonight. A difference of opinion has arisen among the leaders

as to the wisest policy for Tammany to pursue in view of the new developments.

It was decided in the democratic convention in favor of the nomination of ex-President Cleveland. Richard Croker is reported as having taken position in favor of a friendly understanding with the Cleveland leaders, and it is alleged that he is en-

ployed to keep the anti-Cleveland forces in line.

Having instituted a formal contest procedure and thereby carried out the directions of the resolutions adopted at Syracuse, the Syracuse delegation withdrew the contest and terminated the incident in the following resolution, submitted to the committee as having been unanimously adopted by the delegation:

Whereas, It is the first duty and wish of the committee and of those whom it represents, to secure and promote the adoption of democratic principles, and to that end to advance and assure the election of the candidate for president and vice president, to be nominated at the national democratic convention.

Whereas, This delegation has received from the representatives of more than thirty-five states and territories a unanimous expression of opinion that the interests of the democratic party would be promoted, and its members would be encouraged, by the avoidance of the state of New York in the national democratic convention.

Whereas, That in furtherance of the great objects above referred to, in reference to the expressed opinion and wish of our brethren from other states and territories, the delegates elected at the democratic state convention of New York, held on May 31, 1882, do hereby decide and determine to press no further their claims for membership in the national convention.

Resolved: That the committee be appointed by and to include the chairman to be hereby instructed to present these resolutions to the committee of credentials of the national convention.

It was announced that the resolutions had been adopted at the request of signers of a letter who represented thirty-five states, and that the committee of credentials of the contest, which would militate against such a contest in November.

Resolved: That the committee be appointed by and to include the chairman to be

hereby instructed to present these resolutions to the committee of credentials of the national convention.

It was announced that this letter was prepared and sent to the Syracuse delegation at their request, as they desired not to push the contest, but in the circumstances the signers of the letter, not given the name of the author, one of the opposition, intimating very clearly their disbelief that thirty-five states in the democratic convention had made the request.

The Contest Comes.

It was known when the committee on credentials was called to order that Mr. Coudert would ask to withdraw the contest and

the opposition to the fight.

The Syracuse delegation decided that they would present their case to the credentials committee, and let it go absolutely to committee, and appointed a committee consisting of Edward R. Coudert, Alex E. Orr, Norton Chase, F. O. Mason, Franklin D. Locke, Edward B. Whitney and Edward M. Sheppard, to present the matter to the credentials committee.

General Bragg, of Wisconsin, who has been active in the Cleveland movement, was chosen as committee man to direct affairs and represent the Syracuse people on the credentials committee.

The first reference to the fight came up when the credentials committee assembled this afternoon, and a motion was made to exclude the contestants and contestants.

Bourke Cockran, who was the New York committee man, said that he did not know but that he was here as a contestant. So far as the regular delegation knew there was no fight, but judging from newspaper reports there seemed to be some kind of an appearance here.

Chairman Lamb, of the committee, replied that it had not been informed of the contest, and on motion of Mr. Foote, of California, it was ordered that Cockran be notified if there were any.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

A Hard Fight in Progress Over the Silver Issue.

Chicago Telegram to The Constitution.

Chicago, June 21.—At 11:30 o'clock to-night, ex-Secretary Whitney stated that Cleveland was sure of 626 votes on the first ballot, a gain of twenty-five since yesterday.

Among other states represented in the gain are Arkansas and Kentucky.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1892.—TEN PAGES.

CLEVELAND AND GRAY.

Continued From First Page

Cleveland Is His Own Platform.

"If Cleveland is nominated no one will

support the ticket more heartily than I shall," he continues. "I am his friend, not his enemy. I came here for peace not war. But I am not the man who ought to place Cleveland upon his own platform, and I cannot consent to do so. I prefer to place him on a platform which I have helped to lay down. As I said Cleveland is a platform to himself. Both his personality and his opinions are unscalable, and even if we desired to straddle the silver issue, he could not mount or ride our straddle with grace or safety."

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ESPIITED

Testify Against

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AWFUL CRIME

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Mr. J. R.

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and Washington

THE GROWING CROPS

Cotton and Corn, the Twin Kings of the South.

ADVANCE REPORTS FROM ALL SECTIONS

Showing the Crop Conditions and the Prospects of Prosperity.

COLLECTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

The United States Government Officials
Instructed from Washington to Aid
The Constitution in the Work.

From things political to things material will be a welcome change just now.

The crops have been pitched, the season of growth is midway advanced, and the eyes of the people are turned upon the garner house, to see if the fruits of the earth have been freely given.

It is a subject in which not the farmer alone is interested; for, as all business is built upon the prosperity of the farmer, the commercial and industrial classes are equally interested in the reports which lead up to the day of housing the crop.

The Constitution, recognizing this great interest in agriculture, has made arrangements to watch the crops throughout the south, with the aid of competent observers in every state. The reports of the crop conditions will be full and accurate, free from any influence of speculation, and will be greatly prized by all who watch the progress of agriculture.

By a special arrangement with the United States department of agriculture, the Constitution will have the benefit of advance reports from all the crop observers all over the southern states. This advantage, which is original with The Constitution, enabling it to anticipate the government crop reports forty-eight hours, together with the reports from our own observers, will furnish a service upon which absolute reliance may be placed.

The Crop in Georgia.

The weather bulletin from Georgia, which will be issued tomorrow by Mr. Park Morris, will be quite interesting.

The past week has been a favorable one for farming operations in the northern half of the state. A fair amount of rain is reported from most points, in some cases excessive. The heaviest rain was two and a half inches at Gainesville. In the extreme northeastern counties there has been no rainfall. The result would have been more satisfactory had the rain been a slow and general one in place of local showers. The heat has been great and the sunshine abundant.

The southern half of the state makes a less favorable showing. In the southeast no rain has fallen, while the showers which fell in the southwest during the latter half of the week were light and scattered. The same hot, sunshiny weather has prevailed there as in the north. Throughout the southern complaints of drought are made.

In the northern counties the weather conditions have been excellent for cotton. The crop has been well out and the stands are generally good. The plants are of fine color, although clean and the fields are generally clean. The recent showers have brought the grass up, and careful attention is needed to keep it down. The heat of the past week has greatly benefited the crop. In the central tier of counties cotton, although backward on account of late planting and deficient rainfall, is in a vigorous and healthy condition. Complaints of lice have ceased. The plants are blooming and the fruit has formed in some instances. In the southern portion of the state the continued lack of moisture together with the excessive heat of the past week has told on the crop somewhat. The rainfall was .51 of an inch below the normal.

Corn, like cotton, is rather small, but it is tasseling and silking. It is being worked the second time in the northern counties and further south is being rapidly laid by. Some upland corn is being laid by in more northerly sections. The general progress of the crop is good, and the yield is fair. The recent showers have been well received by the plants and the soil.

The Constitution has been furnished, by Director P. H. Meli, with an official report of efficient character:

The average temperature for the week just closed was 1.2 degrees above normal. The 14th and 15th, and 18th were very warm and oppressive, the maximum ranging from 92 to 98 degrees, and the rainfall was .51 of an inch below the normal.

Although rain is much needed in south Alabama, the crop generally over the state is looking well and the outlook is promising. In a few localities, the corn crop has been damaged by the continued dry weather, but, even this plant, that requires good seasons of rain at this stage, is not seriously retarded.

Cotton loves the Sun. Cotton is looking well and is beginning to bloom in a few localities. Gardens have revived under the influence of the rains. As a result the production of late vegetables is being increased.

Pastures are good, the only unfavorable reports coming from the river lowlands where the surplus of rain has been added to the discouraging effects of the seepage water. The excessive moisture has also prevented field work in all sections, thereby delaying the laying of out which was in general progress last week.

Cotton is blooming. In the northeast counties, the stands are irregular. Occasional complaints are made of injury by worms, and in the drier places of the southern portion of the state the leaves are curling from drought. In that section it is in a condition to be severely damaged by a continuance of dry weather. There is great need at the present time of a saturating rain.

An excellent crop of peaches is ripening in the northeast counties. In the northwest the peaches are also excellent, and the yield is fair. The crop is abundant in southern districts, but the peaches are rather small. Rain is needed at once to fill them out. Apples and pears are less abundant than peaches. Berries are plentiful, especially blackberries. The fruit crop, as a whole, is more than an average one.

The harvesting of oats is being completed in the northern counties. The report is quite common that the crop has turned out better than was expected during the early period of drought. Wheat is being cut, and is yielding a full crop. Potatoes are doing fairly well, but rain is needed for setting out. Peas are in good condition where it is not too dry.

The failure of rain in the southern melon districts during the past week has caused melons to ripen before attaining good size. If the weather continues dry, there will be a shortage in the crop, estimated at various amounts up to 50 per cent. The effect of the drought with the recent heat has been to render the crop earlier than usual, and shipping will be slow in consequence.

Truck farms, while needing rain, are in fair condition. Those in the eastern part of the state are especially promising. Setting of tobacco plants is about finished. The crop is suffering somewhat for rain in the south, but is generally in a promising state. The corn crop in southeastern counties also needs rain. Upland rice is considerably injured.

Selected Reports from Correspondents.

Gordon—What harvesting is short over and the yield is very good. Spring oats are not quite ripe but the crop is in good condition. Early peaches are being marketed; fruit plentiful. Some rain is needed.

Dade—The corn crop is unusually fine and oats are very good. Wheat is good. Oats fair. Vegetables plentiful.

Cotton is looking well since the recent rains. Corn and cotton small for this time of the season. Wheat, half a crop. Oats very good. Fruits excellent.

Union—What is ready for harvest and in very fine condition. Vegetables are very good for this time of the season. Everything promising.

Banks—The weather was very favorable for

lowland corn and cotton until the 18th, when a heavy frost greatly damaged all crops. Wilkes—Planting about over; crop very good. Small grain is all safe. Corn is small, although it is needed rain. Cotton is small and the warm weather of the past week is helping the crop. Peas all doing well. Crops all clean. Peach crop is fine. Apples and peaches not so full.

Cotton small owing to late planting in May. Wheat and oats are being harvested with very good yield.

Wilkes—Planting but with plenty of rain will make a fair crop. Cotton only 20 per cent behind last year's crop. Molasses crop poor. Poor stands of ground peas. Field peas good.

Spalding—We have a section of a few square miles about here (Sunnyside) where no rain has fallen since April 7th. Corn is ruined, but is good, from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre.

Newton—Wheat is being threshed and the yield is good. Farm work is well up. The yield of cotton is good, and the prospects for all crops is very flattering.

McDuffie—Cotton is three weeks in advance of some last year. Corn is being laid by in good condition. Peas are growing off well.

Jefferson—Cotton has improved in good condition and the yield is very satisfactory. Corn is in fair condition and the yield is good.</

THE THIRD IN CAMP.

General Jones and His Regiment Arrive at Griffin.

THEY WILL TRY IT FOR ONE WEEK.

Colonel Jack Wheaton's Chatham's, of Artillery Punch Fame Are There—Incidents of the Day.

From Northern Ga., June 21.—(Special)—The day opened most auspiciously for the new regiment.

all the companies came in on time and in fuller rosters than the previous companies in camp.

The Newman Guards, under Captain Hermon, came in yesterday evening and "struck

the Chatham Artillery arrived at 6 a.m. this morning and was immediately quartered by Lieutenant Satterlee.

It was an imposing sight, indeed, when the infantry companies at right shoulder and marching to the beating of drum, came into view at 10 o'clock. Just before the infantry came the Governor's Guards, the Richmond Huzzars, the Troop Hussars and the Gordon Troop of columns of fours, marching to the bugle

and when they dismounted and began running around with their little carbines, the camp assumed a more warlike aspect than at any time during the encampment.

all branches of the army are represented now, and as the gleaming bayonets of the infantry and the stubby little guns of the cavalrymen carry strapped over their shoulders all get mingled with the nery uniforms of the artillery, it is a fitting reminder of days when there was

no war.

Field and staff officers for this week Camp Commandant Colonel W. F. Lieutenant Colonel Goodloe H. Major W. B. Smith, Major Robert J. Guinn, Adjutant George W. Owen, Captain J. W. C. Presley, Captain J. H. Craig, Commissary J. P. Camp Surgeon Dr. J. A. Guinn, Inspector of rifle practice, Lieutenant Craig, a fine corps of officers and from

the soldiers under their command, this week will make good work in forming the companies in camp, with their com-

mand and number of men and position, as follows:

1st Battalion Regulars.

1st Infantry—Lieutenant Captain, P. G. Avery; Lieutenant H. H. Gaule; second

lieutenant, Robert J. Guinn. Thirty men.

1st Light Infantry—Captain, W. B. Avery; first Lieutenant, W. C. Presley; second

lieutenant, W. C. Presley; second

lieutenant, J. H. Craig.

1st Cavalry—Lieutenant Captain, J. W. Heard; thirty-three men.

1st Huzzars—Captain, Sherry McRae; first Lieutenant, C. O. Adams; second

lieutenant, J. W. Heard; second

lieutenant, J. W. Heard; third

lieutenant, J. W. Heard; fourth

lieutenant, J. W. Heard; fifth

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lieutenant, J. W. Heard; eighth

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lieutenant, J. W. Heard; thirteenth

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lieutenant, J. W. Heard; twenty-seventh

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lieutenant, J. W. Heard; twenty-ninth

lieutenant, J. W. Heard; thirtieth

ATLANTA SHUT OUT.

Montgomery Takes the Second Game by Hard Work.

LEACH GIVES SIX MEN BASES

And That Practically Caused the Defeat Long Coming Home—New Players on the Way.

Atlanta was shut out by Montgomery yesterday after one of the most desperate and determined struggles of the season.

Time and time again Atlanta had a man in third and several times the bases were full, but the opportunity hit was not forthcoming, and the home plate remained out of sight.

But three of Atlanta's best men—three of her hardest hitters and surest run-getters were not in the game, and to their absence the loss was in all probability due.

Long Hill and Berryhill, had they been in the game, might have changed the result materially.

Leach, the new pitcher, was in the box for Atlanta, and was hit nine times. The hitting, however, was not half so hurtful as the number of bases he rendered the Montgomery team. Apart from that he picked a good game. Colclough, the Charleston wonder, took Long's place in left field, and played a good game. He was quick and active, and went all over his corner of the earth. At the bat he made a good showing, and whenever a chance offered itself Colclough was quick to accept it.

The game opened with Meara at the bat, who was given his base on balls and stole second. Lanier hit a slow one to short and beat it out, sending Meara to third. Clark came up and Lanier stole second. Clark hit to McGaugh and went out at first. Peitz struck out and Dunn went out from McGaugh to Dally.

Prescott got off with a hit to Stickney's error, and got his first by Stickney's error. Friend's hit advanced Prescott, but Porcetti's hit caused Prescott to be thrown out at third. Ardner flew out to left and Colclough came up and went out at first on a hit to short.

Walton struck out. Stickney flew out to Dally, but Land made a safe drive to center and subsequently stole second, but Baine retired the side by going out at wood.

McGaugh made a neat two-bagger to left, wanted the earth and went out at third, and struck out and so did Dally.

Meara went out to Colclough, but Lanier was given his first and so was Clark. Meara flew out to Schabel. Dunn made a low hit and Lanier crossed the plate. Winkert was given his first. Stickney struck out.

Leach struck out. Prescott flew out to Dally, but Land made a safe drive to center and subsequently stole second, but Baine retired the side by going out at wood.

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Leach struck out. Prescott flew out to Dally, and Friend got first on Winkert's error, but was forced out by Porcetti's hit.

Land went out to Friend. Baine struck out and Meara's fly dropped into Friend's hands, too.

Ardner was out at first. Colclough made a clean hit and was sacrificed to second by McGaugh. Schabel's hit put the last batter on third, but Dally flew out to Baine.

Baine struck out to Colclough, and Schabel on third.

Ardner got first by a single to center, and Clark sent a high fly to Prescott in right.

Prescott muffed that fly and Lanier went to second and Clark to first. Peitz hit to short and McGaugh put the ball in to Ardner in time to kill Clark. Ardner and the ball like a cyclone to Dally, and Dally to Peitz, and Peitz to Ardner, and Ardner to third. Dunn made a two-bagger and Lanier scored. Winkert's hit advanced Dunn to third.

Stickney struck out.

Leach flew out to Meara. Prescott went on to strike. Friend went out to Meara. Land got first on. Baine went out at first. Meara was replaced by Friend and Lanier went out at first.

Porter flew out to Stickney. Ardner went out at first. Colclough got his first on ball, but McGaugh flew out to Lanier. Clark was given first by McGaugh's fly, but was sacrificed to second by Peitz.

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Friend went out to Meara and Porter went out at first. Ardner hit for two bases, and then went out at first.

Dunn got his first on Schabel's muff. Winkert went out. Three strikes and so did Stickney. Land went out at first, leaving Dunn on second.

McGaugh struck out. Schabel went out to Land and Dally flew out to left.

The Story from Montgomery.

Montgomery, June 21.—(Special)—Montgomery defeated Atlanta today in a beautiful game, the score standing four to nothing.

The Comer club composed mainly of Wilson brothers, who have played against professionals, were best in Madison.

The attack of Bob Wilson, one armed wonder of the home team, was phenomenal.

To him is due the credit of the team's great victory. The Comer club couldn't touch Wilson's bats as they whizzed over the plate. Harmony Grove batted Wilson's balls easily. The score was 20 to 14 in favor of Harmony Grove. Strike outs—Wilson, 5; Quillian, 10. Umpire—Hardeman.

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Montgomery, June 21.—(Special)—Montgomery defeated Atlanta today in a beautiful game, the score standing four to nothing.

The Comer club composed mainly of Wilson brothers, who have played against professionals, were best in Madison.

The attack of Bob Wilson, one armed

wonder of the home team, was phenomenal.

To him is due the credit of the team's great victory. The Comer club couldn't touch Wilson's bats as they whizzed over the plate. Harmony Grove batted Wilson's balls easily. The score was 20 to 14 in favor of Harmony Grove. Strike outs—Wilson, 5; Quillian, 10. Umpire—Hardeman.

Porter flew out to Stickney. Ardner went out at first. Colclough got his first on ball, but McGaugh flew out to Lanier.

Clark was given first by McGaugh's fly, but was sacrificed to second by Peitz.

Friend went out to Meara. Prescott went on to strike. Friend went out to Meara.

Land got first on. Baine went out at first. Meara was replaced by Friend and Lanier went out at first.

Porter flew out to Stickney. Ardner went out at first. Leach was given his first on ball, but McGaugh flew out to Lanier.

Baine went out to McGaugh to Dally.

Meara flew out to McGaugh. Lanier made a hit to center, and so did Clark, but Peitz flew out to Prescott.

Friend went out to Meara and Porter went out at first. Ardner hit for two bases, and then went out at first.

Dunn got his first on Schabel's muff. Winkert went out. Three strikes and so did Stickney. Land went out at first, leaving Dunn on second.

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FACE TO FACE.

George Walker's Daughters Accuse Him Before the Chief, WITH FACES FLUSHED WITH ANGER, And While Tears Roll Down Their Cheeks, Walker Still Denies the Charge Against Him.

Face to face two pretty young girls, the very pictures of physical health and beauty, with flashing eyes and tears rolling down their cheeks, accused their father of the foulest crime in the category, in Chief Connolly's office yesterday afternoon.

Their cheeks were flushed with the tinge of modesty; their eyes sparkled with indignation; tears rolled down their rosy cheeks, and their lips quivered with excitement as they told their story.

If it was a fable those young girls were telling, it was cleverly put together, and marvelously well told. Then they told it over many times without a change as to details.

If it, the story, was true, the truth could not be blacker, more heinous, or more inhuman.

Before his indignant daughters, who accused him, the father stood, denying, with what resistance he could, the story they told, but evidently much perturbed in spirit and disturbed in mind.

He denounced their whole story as a fabrication, made up by his daughters as an excuse to get to leave home.

The man was G. W. Walker, who was arrested Monday on the charge of attempting rape upon his two daughters.

They Secure Work.

The story of Walker's arrest was told in yesterday's Constitution, and, as stated, Walker vigorously denied being guilty of the charge.

Walker remained in jail all day yesterday, and still occupies cell No. 7 at police headquarters.

Yesterday morning was the time set by Walker for getting out, but, instead of doing that, the case against him grew worse looking, and things became decidedly more blue.

Yesterday morning Detective Harvey Bedford set out in search for the young girls. He went to their aunt's residence, on Peachtree street, where the girls were said to be staying.

Mrs. Collins stated that the girls left her house early in the morning to find work, as they were determined not to go back to their father and live with him after what had occurred.

Both girls have been at Mrs. Collins's home since Thursday, and have been trying to find work.

The girls applied to the superintendent of the Atlanta Paper Company early yesterday morning for work in the factory. After talking with the girls a short while, the superintendent put them to work in the box department. About noon Detectives Bedford and Billie Crim called on the girls, and asked them for a statement of the affairs. They were rather shy about telling the affair at first, but, in a few moments, they told the whole story in a very straightforward manner. The girls promised to call later at Chief Connolly's office and repeat what they had told the detectives, and, when they face their father with the accusation—the terrible charge—they had to make against him.

They Call on the Chief.

At 6 o'clock, just as soon as working hours were over, the two girls came to police headquarters, and went to Chief Connolly's office. They were backward and demure looking, but, yet, being questioned, told the story of their father's unnatural and brutal conduct toward them.

Chief Connolly questioned them in such a manner as he thought would make them weaken if their stories were not true, but nothing would make them depart from a single detail of what they had first told, and the moment of questioning only elicited the same facts.

The eldest girl, Ida, first told her story. She is a healthy-looking country girl, of eighteen years. She said that her father had first assaulted her by catching hold of her arm, and tried to make him let her loose, and quite a struggle ensued. She finally freed herself from his grasp. That afternoon he told her to do some work, and he had gone to his shop. She left and came to Atlanta to her aunt's, walking half the way and riding the other half on a load of wood, paying the last cent in money she had for the privilege. She told her aunt her story immediately upon her arrival and Mrs. Collins, indignant at such conduct on the part of Walker, offered the girl shelter until she could secure work, and offered her a home ever afterwards.

The next day, Ida, the sixteen-year-old daughter, came to her aunt's home, crying and telling a story even worse than that told by her sister. She had trudged all the way from her country home to Atlanta to escape her father. She said that on the night after her sister Ida left her father came to her bedroom and assaulted her. After her struggle she succeeded in escaping from him.

To Chief Connolly the girls repeated these stories substantially.

Faced Their Father.

After hearing the girls' stories and questioning them fully in regard to it, Chief Connolly sent Walker and Call Officer Beatty to bring the prisoner to the office.

Walker walked into Chief Connolly's office with head bowed down, and seemed not to be conscious of his daughters' presence in the room.

Chief Connolly repeated what the girls had said, and then had the girls face Walker and accuse him. Once again the girls stood before their father and accused him, making the same statement as at first.

"It's not true," said Walker, addressing the chief justice, "and the girls used to live here in Atlanta and the girls used to be waiting to come back ever since. They only wanted an excuse. They thought I was too close on them out at the farm, but I wasn't. I ought to have been harder on them. They just made up this tale for an excuse to leave me and come here."

The girls said they were willing to kiss the Bible and swear to what they had told the chief, although they had no doubt their father into trouble.

His Cell.

Walker was carried back to his cell and spent the evening watching the gambols of an army of rats which is garrisoned in the poor institution.

He received one or two callers during the afternoon, to whom he talked through the bars.

To a Constitution reporter he said:

"Just tell my friends not to forsake me until they know I'm in the wrong. I still don't think the girls do better than I do. I will ever go into court and swear these tales they've been telling. I hope not. I'd hate to think that I had raised children who would tell such black lies as that. Nothing has been sworn yet. It's all talk."

The courts will investigate the charge against Walker.

THE RYAN CONTEMPT CASE.

Mr. Boyd Testifies Concerning Mr. Ryan's Contempt of Court.

The contempt feature of the Ryan case is again on trial. Auditor Peoples began the hearing yesterday morning and evidence was introduced until noon.

The main witness was Mr. Boyd, a commercial traveler, who said Mr. Ryan told him he would pay \$100 a day shortly before the failure were \$18,000 a day and \$8,000 to \$10,000 on other days.

The auditor being indisposed there was no hearing in the afternoon.

OPIUM CURE RELIEVED.

"Does It Pay?" to suffer long months, often years, in body and purse, while being treated by other opium cure companies; or is it better to have the Ryan's Opium Cure Company, with little suffering, and no desire for opium, and no pay till perfectly cured, by Dr. Neiman's Guarantee Opium Cure Company, Atlanta, Ga. May 26-30.

CHANGES HANDS.

Mr. Jerome Simmons Purchases Dr. Baker's Interest in the Electric Line.

Dr. J. A. Baker and Mr. Jerome Simmons have dissolved partnership and Mr. Baker no longer owns an interest in the Chattahoochee river electric line.

Mr. Jerome Simmons now owns all the stock formerly owned by both himself and Dr. Baker.

This includes all the stock of the company except a few shares owned by Mr. Tom F. Corrigan and Mr. T. M. McRae.

Mr. Baker has conceded the idea of building an electric railroad to the river, and after formulating a plan for carrying it out ascertained that he had no interest in the line.

The two gentlemen invested their capital in the scheme and went to work energetically to put the road through successfully. All went well for a few weeks ago. Following close upon the heels of the opening of the line was a dreadful disaster which threatened the company.

Mr. Jerome Simmons, with the same perseverance that he had used in building the road, refused to be discouraged even at the gloomy outset.

Negotiations were begun last week between Mr. Simmons and Dr. Baker with a view of a transfer of Dr. Baker's stock to Mr. Simmons.

Saturday, their negotiations were ended and the transfer was made.

Mr. Simmons bought Dr. Baker's interest in the line, giving him a large tract of land while he himself retained the stock.

The property is very valuable.

Mr. Simmons now owns nearly all the stock of the road and has exclusive control of the line.

GET YOUR BERTHS.

The Editors' Excursion Is Growing Into Mammoth Proportions.

The editors' western excursion grows bigger and bigger every day.

All the boys are going and a fine time will be had.

Secretary Charles D. Barker has sent out the following circular letter to the Georgia editors:

"Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—Dear Brother: I have arranged with the Pullman Palace Car Company for the coaches several days previous to our western excursion. This will make the cost to each person for sleepers and privilege of occupying the special cars while en route \$10.00 a day.

All the boys will be accommodated in a berth alone the price will be \$20. The money will have to be paid in advance and should be sent at once to the Pullman Palace Car Company.

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